



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

January 7, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: William D. Gilmore, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
Department of Transportation, Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Old US 311/SR1003 from north of US311 to Skeet Club Rd. from North Main Street to west of Eastchester Dr., U-3615, Guilford County, ER 02-8269

Thank you for your letter of November 26, 2001, transmitting the survey report by Edward T. Davis for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Elihu Mendenhall House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as a rare and early example of a complex of farm structures in Guilford County; Criterion B for its association with Elihu Mendendall, and Criterion C for architecture. The proposed boundaries are appropriate.

Only two copies of the report were provided. We would appreciate receiving an additional copy for our files.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr

bc: Brown/Montgomery
106
County

RF

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
Administration	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
Restoration	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE REPORT

Old US 311/SR 1003 From the North of US 311 to
Skeet Club Road, and Skeet Club Road from North Main Street
To west of Eastchester Drive (NC 68).
Guilford County

TIP No. U-3615
State Project No. 8.2494701
Federal Aid No. STP-1820(2)

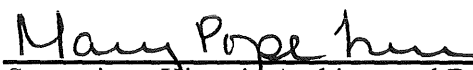
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Edward T. Davis

November, 2001



Principal Investigator
North Carolina Department of Transportation

11/26/01
Date



Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

11/26/01
Date

II. Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen North Main Street (Old US 311/SR 1003) from the existing five-lane, curb-and-gutter section north of US 311 to Skeet Club Road, and to widen Skeet Club Road from North Main Street to the existing five-lane, curb-and-gutter section west of Eastchester Drive (NC 68). It is proposed that the intersection of North Main and Skeet Club Road be reconfigured with the construction of a 0.2 mile new location connector road between North Main Street and Skeet Club Road just north of the existing intersection.

The area of potential effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by NCDOT staff architectural historians and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown on an attached map. The APE boundary was discussed with the State Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO) on May 15, 2000. Ms. Julie Curry, Historic Preservation Planner for Guilford County, also drove the APE at the invitation of architectural historians from NCDOT in May, 2001. Other consulting parties were Mr. Gene Lewis, current owner of the Mendenhall House, Leslie Waggle of the High Point City Planning Department and Gail Fripp of the Greensboro Historical Museum.

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT. This report is prepared as a technical appendix and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

The survey methodology consisted of field surveys and background research on the project area. Two NCDOT staff architectural historians conducted field surveys in March and April of 2000 by car and on foot. Background research was pursued at the North Carolina State Library and the State Historic Preservation Office as well as extensive conversations with the historic preservation planner for Guilford County

Twenty-nine structures were recorded and evaluated during the survey. All of these structures were evaluated according to National Register Criteria. One property, the Elihu Mendenhall House (GF 1544) is on the State Study List. NCDOT has evaluated this property and determined that it is eligible for the National Register.

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V. Purpose of Survey and Report

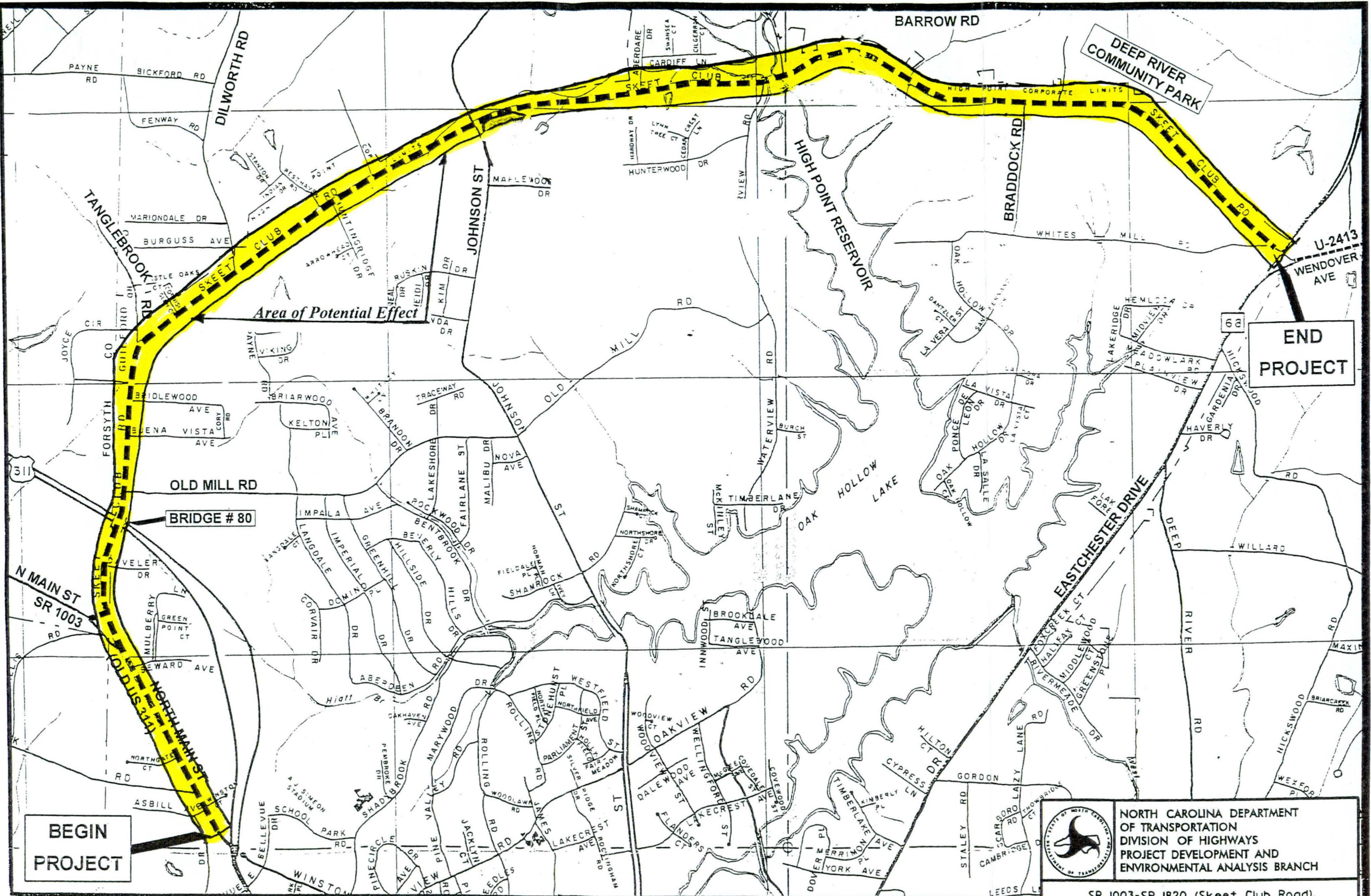
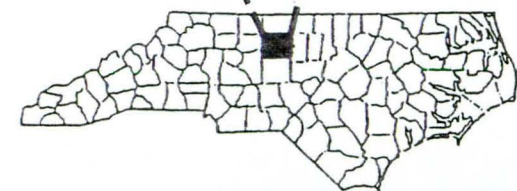
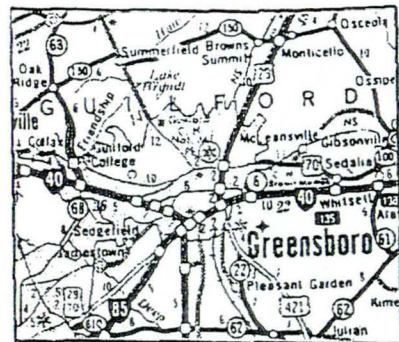
This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

VI. Methodology

This survey was conducted and the report compiled by NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716): 36 CFR 800; CFR Part 60; and Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 25, 1994. This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background historical research of the project area. Field surveys were conducted by automobile and on foot in February, 2000 and again in March, 2000. All structures over fifty years of age were photographed, recorded and evaluated with reference to the criteria for eligibility to the National Register. The survey covers 100% of the APE.

Background research about the project area concentrated on the architectural development and the historical context of Guilford County. The survey files located at the NCHPO were consulted. The Planning Department with the City of High Point and the city of Greensboro were actively involved with the survey and the survey findings. One property, the Elihu Mendenhall House is on the State Study List.



BEGIN PROJECT

END PROJECT


Area of Potential Effect

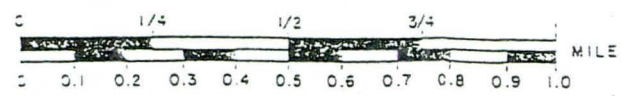
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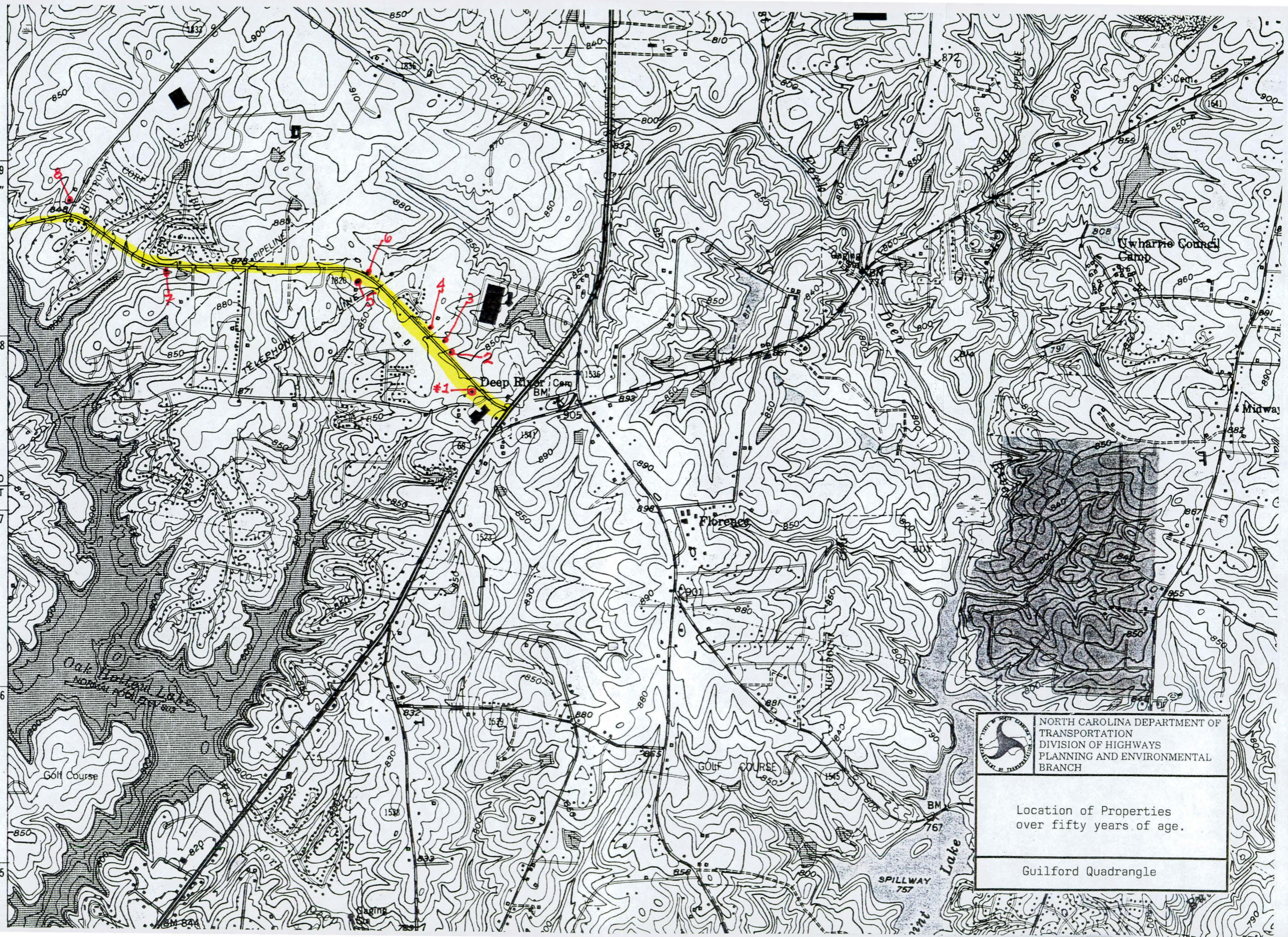
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH


SR 1003-SR 1820 (Skeet Club Road),
From US 311 to NC 68 (Eastchester Drive),
Gulford County
TIP Project No. U-3615

Area of Potential Effect 



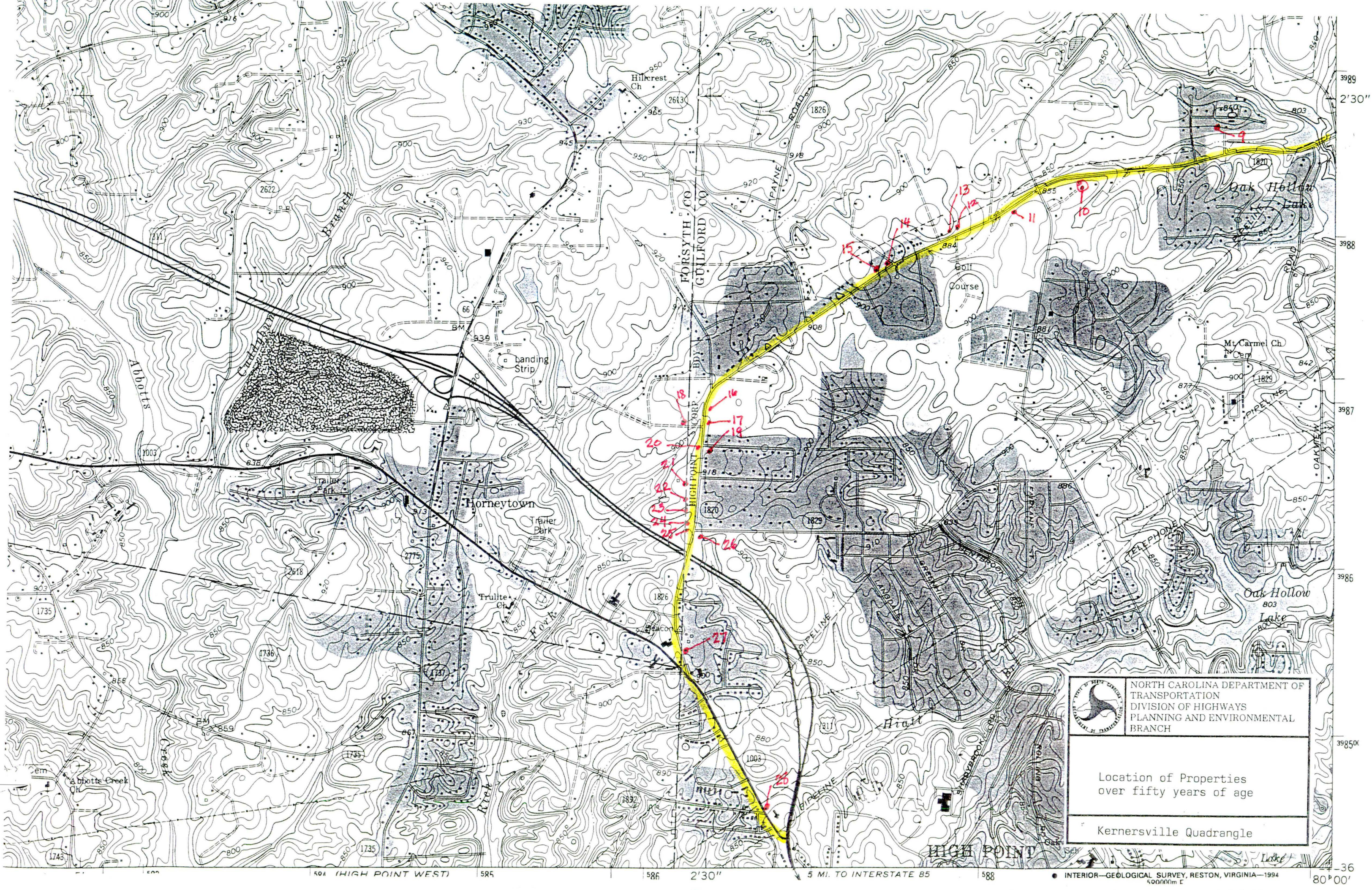
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Location of Properties
over fifty years of age.

Guilford Quadrangle



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Location of Properties
over fifty years of age

Kernersville Quadrangle

VII. Architectural Development of the Deep River Community in Guilford County

Emily Feldman-Kravitz

North Carolina's colonial legislature formed Guilford County from Orange and Rowan counties in 1771. Until the creation of the city of Greensboro, the county was governed from the village of Guilford Courthouse, established in 1774. The village, like many Piedmont courthouse communities, was lively only when court was in session. The village (now an archaeological site) was distinguished the morning of March 15, 1781, by the battle of Guilford Courthouse.

While Guilford County was settled by Scotch-Irish, German, and English settlers, the western portion of the state, an area now known as the Deep River Community, was settled by Quakers from eastern North Carolina and Nantucket Island, Massachusetts.¹ This characterizes the architectural and social development of Deep River and for that reason the contextual history of this report concentrates on this community.

In a 1733 crown survey, the section of the major stream that runs through west central Guilford County, North Carolina, was large enough to merit the name Deep River.² Its relatively sizable tributaries that run north/south through the region provided ample water supply to an area abundant in other natural resources, including thick woodlands and fertile soil. The river's tributaries would become increasingly important as sources of clean water and of power generation for area mills. The land in which the river was nestled was well suited for the settlement and establishment of diversified small-scale farming, and related agricultural industries that ultimately flourished there from the eighteenth century well into the first half of the twentieth century.³

The Deep River community was named for this principal stream. Shortly after the crown survey, Europeans began to settle in Guilford County and in this area.⁴ While the region was difficult to reach from the Carolina seaboard settlements, it proved to be more accessible to the settlers who traveled the Great Wagon Road southwest from the more populous areas in southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. The predominantly north-south migration pattern brought religious dissenters and people of non-English speaking backgrounds to Guilford rather than members of the established English society of coastal North Carolina.⁵

¹ *The State Records of North Carolina, Volume XXIII, Laws, 1715-1776* (Raleigh, N.C.: Division of Archives and History, 1975) 823-826.

² Cecil E. Haworth, *Deep River Friends: A Valiant People* (Greensboro, N.C.: North Carolina Friends Historical Society, 1985), 3.

³ William Wesley Pegg, *Something of the Story of Deep River* (Greensboro, N.C.: The Guilford Genealogical Society, 1980), 3.

⁴ Hugh Talmadge Lefler & Albert Ray Newsome, *North Carolina, History of a Southern State*, (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1973)76-79.

⁵ H. McKelden Smith, *Architectural Resources, An Inventory of Historic Architecture – High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County* (Raleigh, N.C.: Division of Archives and History, 1979), 10.

By the 1740s, the settlers arriving in Guilford also included members of the Society of Friends, better known as Quakers, who arrived in Guilford from the rural counties surrounding Philadelphia, Winchester, Virginia; and, by 1770, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts.⁶ The Quakers, un-welcomed in most of the English colonies, were able to secure 640 acres of land for three shillings in the Guilford region at a time when 100 acres in Pennsylvania went for 15 pounds.⁷ The relative isolation of the Piedmont region enabled these “fringe” groups to organize settlements around their convictions and establish self-sustaining communities that could perpetuate their values and traditions.

Throughout the eighteenth century, the number of Quakers in Guilford grew steadily as its members were able to obtain the rights to large tracts of land in southwestern and western Guilford. Soon they were numerous enough to establish the New Garden Monthly Meeting in 1753⁸ in Greensboro and in 1758 the first Deep River Meeting House was built.⁹ By 1770 and the enactment of legislation creating Guilford County, the Quaker population was at its height and made up a sizable portion of Guilford’s aggregate residents. The New Garden and Deep River Meetings continued to grow rapidly during the period through the American War for Independence. In 1778, the Deep River congregation became sanctioned as a Monthly Meeting and started to form “branch” congregations.¹⁰ After the war, the New Garden Meeting emerged as the hub of Guilford’s Quaker community and continues to be the locus for the North Carolina Friend’s Yearly Meeting. The Deep River Meeting also continues to be one of North Carolina’s most enduring and historic Quaker congregations.

The Formation of the Deep River Community (1755-1865)

By the late eighteenth century, the Deep River area would be known by and defined by its Friends Meeting. The community correlated with the congregation’s catchment area that, in turn, roughly corresponded to the natural boundaries of the land: a small trading trail to the north (now the approximate path of 421); the Ocaneechi Trading Path (now the approximate path of NC 29) to the south; Forsyth County to the west; and the Deep River Meeting House in the east.¹¹

The Deep River community remained predominately Quaker well into the 1820s but their numbers started to diminish in the 1810s as many of its members emigrated west to other

⁶ Seth B. Hinshaw *The Carolina Quaker Experience, 1665-1985* ([North Carolina]: North Carolina Yearly Meeting, North Carolina Friends Historical Society, 1984) 278.

⁷ *Deep River Meeting House National Register Nomination, Guilford County*, North Carolina Department of Archives and History files, Raleigh, 8-10; Lefler and Newsome, 77-79 and 89-91.

⁸ *National Historic Register Nomination for Jamestown, Guilford County*, North Carolina Department of Archives and History files, Raleigh 1973, 5.

⁹ Origins of the Deep River Meeting date back before 1753, when Deep River’s Quakers requested permission from the New Garden Meeting to hold their own meetings in members’ houses. North Carolina Survey and Planning Unit, Office of Archives and History, *National Historic Register Nomination for The Deep River Meeting*, 1995, p. 6. Cecil E. Haworth, *Deep River Friends: A Valiant People* (Greensboro, N.C.: North Carolina Friends Historical Society, 1985) 2.

¹⁰ Haworth, 7-11.

¹¹ William Wesley Pegg, Sr. *Something of the Story of Deep River* (Greensboro, N.C.: The Guilford County Geneological Society, 1980, reprint 1999) 3.

Friends communities in Indiana and beyond¹² or left the Meeting.¹³ Despite their declining numbers, the Quakers played leadership roles in abolition, education, temperance, and politics, not only in Deep River but also in the state throughout the nineteenth century.¹⁴ Deep River Meeting members, such as the Mendenhall family, were leaders in the field of education, pioneering the education of African-Americans and the founding of area schools, including Guilford College. They also continued to abide by simplicity in their architecture and lifestyle, in addition to perpetuating some of the crafts that their predecessors had brought down from Pennsylvania, such as brick making¹⁵.

By the early nineteenth century, the land of Guilford County, including Deep River, was fully occupied. By 1838, the Deep River area was considered a district for certain military and tax purposes.¹⁶ Family farms dominated Deep River's landscape throughout the period leading up to the Civil War.¹⁷ The more affluent of Deep River farms included other economic activities related to agriculture, such as orchards, grist and lumber mills, tanyards and brick making.¹⁸ From the first settlement through the Civil War, the area primarily consisted of subsistence, small-scale farms and related cottage industries. The families of original deed holders still controlled much of the land but the large tracts were divided into progressively smaller properties for progeny.¹⁹ Good land became increasingly difficult to obtain, except through inheritance or by emigrating west.²⁰

Through the Civil War years, Deep River's residents were predominantly white like those in the rest of Guilford County, where Caucasians made up over 85% of the aggregate population during the same period.²¹ Most members of the Deep River community did not own slaves, perhaps for economic reasons but often for religious ones as well. In 1776, the North Carolina Yearly Meeting formally advised its members to "cleanse their hands" of slaves as soon as possible and also condemned their buying, selling or hiring.²²

By 1816, the Deep River Meeting had become instrumental in the North Carolina antislavery movement as its membership struggled to address abolition.²³ Already, it was the home of one of four North Carolina chapters of the Manumission Society²⁴ and members of its community, such as school teacher Levi Coffin, would go on to play

¹² Sally W. Stockard, *The History of Guilford County, North Carolina* (Knoxville, Tennessee: Gaut-Ogden Co.) p. 126.

¹³ Haworth, p. 16-21.

¹⁴ Deep River Meeting Nomination, 8-9 through 9-22.

¹⁵ Pegg highlights many such examples throughout his book

¹⁶ Haworth, 1.

¹⁷ Pegg, 27 & Alexander R. Stoeson, *Guilford County, A Brief History* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1986) 9.

¹⁸ Stoeson, 9-10.

¹⁹ Pegg, 36-37.

²⁰ Stoeson., 8-9.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 9.

²² McKiever, 11.

²³ *National Register Nomination for Deep River Friends Meeting House, Guilford County*, North Carolina Department of Archives and History files, Raleigh 9.

²⁴ Hinshaw, 133.

leadership roles in the Underground Railroad and the abolition movement.²⁵ The few Quakers who owned slaves struggled with simply freeing slaves or to sending them to Liberia. According to Pegg, some who freed their slaves in the early 1800s also provided them with land.²⁶

Post Civil War

Like other Guilford communities, Deep River was devastated by the Civil War. The exodus of many of its residents westward to Indiana and points beyond prior to the war, continued throughout it, often leaving farms abandoned. By the War's end, Deep River's population had decreased markedly and its economy ruined.²⁷

After the war, the decimated community turned its efforts to rebuilding itself. The residents were immediately joined in their efforts by some of the families who returned from the west to reclaim and restore their properties. The community was further assisted by northern Quakers, most notably in the form of the Baltimore Association to Advice and Assist Southern Friends (1865-1872). The Association helped the Deep River community, newly emancipated African-Americans, and Guilford County in a number of ways, including rebuilding meeting houses, and establishing new and reopening old schools. With the Association's assistance, the Deep River Friends built a new Meeting House, doubled the size of its 1857 brick school house with a new addition, and established a Quaker Normal School.²⁸

One of the Association's most enduring contributions to the area and to North Carolina was the establishment of the Model Farm. The Model Farm was established as part of the Springfield Meeting, a satellite of the Deep River Monthly Meeting. Located approximately nine miles south of Deep River, the Model Farm was founded to promote improved methods of farming. It was so successful that it profoundly changed agricultural life in the region.²⁹ Everything about it was modern and revolutionary from its promotion of fertilizer, to the design of its farmhouse and outbuildings (built 1867-1869). The farmhouse was a two-story, gable-end frame house with a central gable in the facade, which would later be described colloquially as a triple-A house. The house's architecture would become the prototype for many simple farm dwellings constructed in North Carolina for the next thirty to forty years.³⁰

The Quaker benevolence society was not the only catalyst for community rebirth. The transportation difficulties that had isolated Guilford and hindered its economic growth began to abate in the 1850s when new railroad service was introduced to the area.³¹ The rail service that facilitated trade and communication between Guilford and the rest of

²⁵ McKiever, 25-44; Haworth, 32.

²⁶ Pegg, 27.

²⁷ Ibid., 28.

²⁸ Haworth, 45-49.

²⁹ Smith, 22; Zora Klain, "Quaker Contributions to Education in North Carolina." (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1924) 249-250.

³⁰ Smith, 22-23.

³¹ Ibid, 16-21.

North Carolina and the nation just before the Civil War and was greatly enhanced afterwards. By the 1870s the Southern Railroad built the Greensboro-Winston-Salem spur that had station stops in northern Deep River Township, further transforming the community. As Greensboro became the political and transportation hub for the manufacturing industries in High Point, Winston-Salem and the rest of the Triad, the agriculture in Deep River flourished as well.³²

During the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth centuries, the Deep River community continued to be characterized by small family farms and related industries. The area's strong streams continued to generate important power for grist and lumber mills and its ample hard wood forests provided timber needed for building and lumber for railroads and the burgeoning furniture industries. Its residents, who had mills or established cottage industries on their farms prior to the War, prospered during the reconstruction period. Its subsistence farms also slowly became commercial agricultural enterprises that provided produce, dairy products, and meat for the nearby growing urban communities as well as hard wood lumber for growing industries. The community also became a market for fertilizer and lime.³³

The African-American community in Deep River, which had been small before the Civil War, doubled afterwards.³⁴ The Deep River community was welcoming to a number of African Americans, who began farms there in the nineteenth century and many of whose descendents still own the land today, including on properties on Skeet Club Road.³⁵ In his local history chronicling Deep River's most prominent families, William Pegg included the African-American families that were industrious farmers and also pillars of the community. He also noted that in 1900 many of the day laborers at his family's farm were former slaves or sons of former slaves. He went on to say that "most of these men did a bit a farming, but lived mainly as day-laborers on large farms in the area."³⁶

By 1920, Deep River farms ranged in size from 25 to 200 acres, and averaged 100 acres.³⁷ The Mendenhall farm was unusually large with over 200 acres. Agricultural production included corn, wheat, fruit, barley, hay, dairy and animal husbandry.³⁸ The regions farms became more specialized in the 20th century: The Mendenhall farm, sold in 1906, became a large dairy farm³⁹ and the Lee Charles farm specialized in cattle⁴⁰. While elegant hunting clubs existed near Deep River and elsewhere in Guilford County in the late 19th century, the hunting and trapping around Skeet Club Road were mostly

³² Pegg, 28-30.

³³ Ibid, 29.

³⁴ *National Register Nomination for Deep River Friends Meeting House, Guilford County, North Carolina* Department of Archives and History files, Raleigh, 8-16.

³⁵ Benjamin Briggs (local historian), interviewed on March 14, 2000.

³⁶ Pegg, 88.

³⁷ *Draft National Register Nomination for Elihu Mendenhall House, Guilford County, Draft Nomination*, North Carolina Department of Archives and History files, Raleigh, 8-14.

³⁸ Pegg, 3-4

³⁹ Site visits, March 2000 and June, 2001.

⁴⁰ Pegg, 40.

done by area residents. The skeet club, for which the road is now named, was a short-lived shooting club that operated in the 1940s near NC 311.⁴¹

While the Railroad era transformed Deep River, it would be revolutionized by the introduction of the automobile and, most profoundly, by road improvements.⁴² While Greensboro, Jamestown and High Point were easily accessible to Deep River in the pre-automotive era, the community had remained semiautonomous. With automobiles, road improvement became not only a county priority but a state priority as well. The major routes, like NC 68, were often relocated as well as paved. With paved roads and cars, the Deep River community could supply High Point with agricultural products and also became a remote suburb for its workers as early as the 1920s. It was around that time, what that what is now Skeet Club Road, was improved from a small east-west road between the Deep River Meeting and the important Mendenhall farm, to a thoroughfare between NC 68 and North Main Street into High Point.⁴³ This road improvement and extension made the ends of Skeet Club Road and the project area more accessible to High Point, especially at its west end, thus more attractive for the building of suburban middle class housing and the establishment of the skeet club.

The decline of agriculture in Deep River and along Skeet Club Road that had started gradually in the 1920s slowly picked up speed after WW II. Between 1950 and 1970, Greensboro's and High Point industries flourished in the booming postwar economy and their populations doubled, developing beyond the capacity of their infrastructures. The growth necessitated the building of the High Point Reservoir,⁴⁴ which, in the late 1960s and early 70s, dictated moving and straightening of Skeet Club Road.

In the late 1970s or early 1980s, the City of High Point had annexed Skeet Club Road as its northern extraterrestrial boarder. By the late 1970s, the City of High Point began slowly extending municipal water, sewage and street lighting to the area, accelerating suburban development and further altering the landscape.⁴⁵ The once large Mendenhall Farm began to be subdivided and sold off in the 1970s and is now only six plus acres.⁴⁶

Architectural & Landscape Context

The remarkable history of Deep River and its residents on Skeet Club Road has been nearly erased from the current landscape. It is clear that the period of greatest transformation to Skeet Club Road began twenty-five years ago, when the High Point Reservoir was built, the road was annexed, and High Point began extending its city water

⁴¹ Briggs, March 14, 2000

⁴² Pegg, 30-31.

⁴³ Briggs and North Carolina Department of Transportation Maps for Guilford County.

⁴⁴ Stoesen, 7.

⁴⁵ Haworth, 112.

⁴⁶ *Draft National Register Nomination for Elihu Mendenhall House, Guilford County*. North Carolina Department of Archives and History files, Raleigh, 8-14.

system to the area. This transformation continues and the proposed widening of Skeet Club Road will most likely accelerate it.

The small family farms that characterized the Deep River landscape through most of the community's 250-year history have nearly disappeared from Skeet Club Road. Today only two properties with nineteenth century dwellings and related agricultural outbuildings remain. The other properties that still retain agricultural outbuildings and perhaps continue some vestige of farming are clustered around housing stock built between 1910 and 1945, in the middle of the APE. The remaining buildings of over fifty years that remain on Skeet Club Road reflect the gradual suburban development that has occurred since the 1920s when the roads, especially to High Point, were improved. These are mostly clustered at the two ends of the road project.

Early Deep River Architecture

In "Something of the History of Deep River" (1980), local historian and genealogist William Pegg, recalled "Many, if not most of the families of Deep River in 1900 still lived, as had their great-grandparents, in log cabins or in houses with log cabin cores."⁴⁷ Many of these log cabins, he went on to say, were built before 1825. While, the Mendenhalls and the other Quaker families who settled the Deep River area in the eighteenth century brought with them a knowledge of brick making and construction⁴⁸, log constructed dwellings remained a popular choice well into the twentieth century.⁴⁹

The Deep River area's ample woods continued to provide a convenient, abundant supply of logs for building from the 1700s through the late 1800s. Log building offered an inexpensive method of constructed for early Deep River residents, and often did not require elaborate tools or highly trained carpenters.⁵⁰ Such construction also reflected the community's unaffected values, practical priorities, and simple lifestyles.⁵¹ Little log construction now remains in Guilford County.

Deep River Architecture from 1850 - 1870

The emerging political power of the western North Carolina counties and the arrival of railroad service to the county in the 1850s began to foster new ideas, products and styles in Guilford.⁵² In architecture, this meant the introduction of the eclectic styles of the rest of nation to Guilford through a variety of publications, including pattern books such as William Ranlett's *The Architect* (1847), and A. J. Downing's *Rural Cottages* (1842) and

⁴⁷ Pegg, 5.

⁴⁸ Smith, 11-15; Pegg, 26

⁴⁹ Adopted from *Historic Architecture Inventory, Guilford County North Carolina*, (Greensboro, N.C.: Guilford County, 1996) 4.

⁵⁰ Smith, 11.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Smith, 16-17.

The Architecture of Country Cottages (1850).⁵³ While the older styles of log building would continue in Guilford County throughout the nineteenth century, along with the stylistic elements of the unadorned house that reflected the area's value of simplicity and practical lifestyles, the newer fashions would, nonetheless, begin to permeate rural architecture.

As throughout Guilford County, the more affluent residents of Deep River adopted elements of new architectural styles and melded them into their buildings to suit their values and lifestyles. One of the best examples of this both in Deep River and in Guilford County is the Elihu Mendenhall House. The dwelling, mostly constructed in the 1850's, incorporates the Greek Revival style in form and plan with some Gothic Revival details, such as the exposed rafters and purlins on the large open rakes and eaves.⁵⁴

The Mendenhall House is a restrained but elegant residence, befitting its prominent, prosperous Quaker owner. Its proportions exude understated sophistication, and the "simplicity" of the house's plan undermined its decorative treatments. Of especial noteworthiness is the decorative painting of the interior woodwork, including marbled fireplaces and faux-grained stairs and doors. While still adhering to the Quaker value of "simplicity", the dwelling is not plain. Mendenhall, through the elegant details, was able to convey his important stature.

Elihu Mendenhall's influence on Deep River's architecture extended to the design of the second Deep River Meeting House, rebuilt after the Civil War. Serving on the Meeting's building committee, he was responsible for a number of stylistic elements in the new Meeting House, built between 1873 and 1875.⁵⁵

Rebuilding Deep River, 1870 - 1920

The Baltimore Association to Advise and Assist Southern Friends and its Model Farm had a deep and lasting impact on life in Deep River.⁵⁶ While the Association financed the rebuilding of the Deep River Meeting and its Friends School⁵⁷, further investigations would likely document additional links to the late nineteenth century farms on Skeet Club Road. The Model Farm and its promotion of the most productive farming techniques likely furthered enhanced the agriculture in Deep River and also influenced its built landscape.

During the same period, the eclectic styles that had been introduced to the area prior to the Civil War were further incorporated into the decorative trims of the vernacular building traditions of the Deep River area. The widely availability of pattern books both

⁵³ Smith, 16-21.

⁵⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1998) 196-209.

⁵⁵ Haworth, 52.

⁵⁶ Haworth, 39.

⁵⁷ Haworth, 47.

for house styles and trims other various ornamental details along with the easy availability of the decoration items themselves through Sears Roebucks and other mail-order catalogs, slowly began to permeate the conservative vernacular styles of Deep River.⁵⁸

Mills, crossroad general stores and rural school houses were important components of Deep River life during this period well into the mid-twentieth century. Elihu Mendenhall's tannery and shoe factory served not only the Deep River community but also fashionable customers in Greensboro, High Point and Jamestown.⁵⁹ Gristmills also flourished around the Skeet Club Road area and according to Briggs, the remains of at least one gristmill are located within the APE.⁶⁰ While the original Parrish Store (property #6) and property # 13 was built circa the 1930s and late 1940's respectively, they are part of an older rural culture. There are no known rural schools located within the APE.

The African-American community remained small in Deep River after the Civil War. According to William Pegg, many of the day laborers "lived in the original log cabin of the area, which were generally small but in many respects very comfortable. They were easy to heat and stayed cool in the summer. They lived as comfortably as the whites about them....."⁶¹

From Agriculture to Suburbanization of Deep River

At the dawn of the automotive age, the community of Deep River and its farms along Skeet Club Road were close enough to High Point to supply the city with fresh dairy products, meats, and other agricultural goods on a daily basis. As High Point and Guilford grew and prospered in the 1920s, the Deep River farms were modernized to serve them more efficiently. It was at this time that the Mendenhall farm, now owned by the Blair family, became a dairy farm and the Lee Farm, now owned by Melvin Deward, began to specialize in raising cattle. The area's farms began to reflect this transition from substance farming to agricultural production. The Mendenhall dairy barn (ca. 1935) well reflects the features for the building type promoted by county farm extension programs and agricultural colleges.⁶²

The other farms along Skeet Club Road were also being transformed. The log structures described by Pegg and Smith as prevalent features of the landscape at the turn of the twentieth century, began to be replaced or were renovated into more homogenous national styles of vernacular housing (properties 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11,12).⁶³ Most of the dwellings surveyed from this period are simple frame buildings with one-or-one and one-

⁵⁸ Smith, 16-33.

⁵⁹ Pegg, 56-57.

⁶⁰ Briggs interview.

⁶¹ Pegg, 88.

⁶² Nancy Van Dolsen, interviewed on Feb 15, 2000.

⁶³ McAlester & McAlester, 88-101; Smith, 37.

half stories and gable-fronts or massed-plan, side-gabled structures, with varying degrees of stylized trim. A brick, one and one half story bungalow (property #4), c. 1920-1940, which, while of a common style for Guilford county, is exceptional for Skeet Club Road.

Just as the houses were “modernized”, many of their agricultural outbuildings were likely upgraded too and a few of these service buildings may retain some of the features from this period. Properties 3, 5, 8, 10, and 18 still contain some of these structures.

The suburbanization of Skeet Club Road occurred gradually prior to 1970s. In 1924, Skeet Club Road was a dirt road from (now) NC 311 to Johnson Road and then gravel to NC 68. By the early 1930s, the road was surfaced with gravel throughout the APE and by the late 1930s was paved. The improvements at the west end of Skeet Club Road made that area convenient to North Main Street and northern High Point, hence relatively attractive for suburban dwellings.

Properties #18, 19, 20, 21 & 23 were built ca. 1930-1945 and incorporate the many stylistic features of middle class housing seen in Greensboro, High Point and other North Carolina suburbs built around this period. These Skeet Club Road dwellings are mostly brick veneered. Property #19 and, to a lesser extent, properties #21 and #23 are Tudor styled, which was very popular in Guilford’s suburbs. Property #20 displays elements of the Colonial Revival style.

The most substantial of the Skeet Club suburban dwellings is property #18, a two and one-half story “Dutch” colonial revival dwelling, built during the 1920s. This house has many of the typical characteristics seen in this national style: masonry veneer, a full-width shed dormer, a hooded, pedimented portico entrance with side lights. The house also has an unusually steep, pitched roof, deep pronounced eaves with lunettes bracketing the chimneys underneath. What is most exceptional about this dwelling is the fact that it is here. Its size, scale and stylized features are larger and more ornate than its more modest neighbors and it appears somewhat out of place. Moreover, its orientation to the road is more indicative of a more upscale area than is displayed in its neighbors.

Fueling this suburbanization in the first half of the twentieth century, was the availability of gasoline from the filling station (property # 28) on the northern end of Main Street. This extraordinary well preserved gas station was built in the mid 1920s. It incorporates many of the colonial revival stylistic elements of found in the architecture of its upward mobile middle-class patrons’ dwellings.

Post WWII Skeet Club Road

As noted earlier, Skeet Club Road retained its mix of farm land and gradual suburbs well into the 1970s. In surveying the road it was clear that Skeet Club Road’s rural quality only really diminished in the past twenty years when the City of High Point began offering municipal water and sewage service to the area.

VIII. Property Evaluation

A. Property listed on the State Study List.

Elihu Mendenhall Farmstead GF1544

Historical Background:

Elihu Emery Mendenhall was born in 1817 to James and Mirium Mendenhall in the rear ell of the current Mendenhall house. Elihu attended New Garden Friends School (which would later become Guilford College) during its second session in 1837 and married Anna Hill of Back Creek Meeting in Randolph County, N.C., in 1846. Elihu and Anna Mendenhall lived briefly in Randolph County. The minutes of Deep River Meeting of February 18, 1848, indicate that Elihu asked for a transfer of membership from the Back Creek to Deep Creek Meeting. Receipts from the 1840s indicate that the Mendenhalls were purchasing a significant amount of building materials from Charleston, South Carolina in 1848 and 1849, the date believed to correspond to the construction of the main portion of the house.⁶⁴

Anna Mendenhall died in 1856. Elihu was a member of the board of directors of the Florence Female Academy where he met Abigail Hill, the headmistress of the school. They were married in 1859. Both Elihu and Abigail were known in Deep River for their hospitality, but also for their convictions regarding the abolition of slavery. Abigail openly taught the children of slaves how to read and write. Elihu's life was threatened on a number of occasions because of his abolitionist ideals.

The Underground Railroad began in Guilford County and it has been argued that the first "depot" was the Richard Mendenhall Plantation in Jamestown. It has also been argued that the depots were not fixed places, rather of group of people – most of whom were Quaker – who shared abolitionist ideals and helped hide and direct as needed. It is possible, though very difficult to prove, that Elihu and Abigail Mendenhall were involved with their cousins and friends in the Underground Railroad in Guilford County.

Following the Civil War, Elihu Mendenhall served as chairman of the building committee of the Deep River Friends Meeting (completed in 1875) and served as chairman of the board of trustees of New Garden Boarding School (later Guilford College). He gave generously to the school in the difficult years following the Civil War and lived to see the college debt-free before he died in 1903.

⁶⁴ The Elihu Mendenhall papers are available in the rare book room at Guilford College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Following Elihu Mendenhall's death, his wife Abigail remained in the house until her death in 1914. Elihu Clarkson Mendenhall, their son, sold the property to the Venable family who turned it into a dairy. Discussions with Julie Curry of the Guilford Planning Department reveal that many owners of large farms in Guilford County converted their operations to dairying in first quarter of the twentieth-century to make their land more profitable. The Blair family purchased the dairy and house from the Venable's in 1926 and owned it for 67 years. The farmstead remained a working dairy farm until the late 1950s, when the land began to be parceled off for development – primarily subdivisions serving the nearby cities of High Point and Greensboro.

Description of Architectural Resources:

The Mendenhall farmstead is located on approximately six and one-half acres on a slight rise on the south side of Skeet Club Road just within the corporate limits of the City of High Point. The farmstead consists of a 2,400 square foot, two-story Greek Revival house constructed around 1850, a 700 square foot original dwelling, (now a rear wing of the 1850s house constructed circa 1800), a nineteenth century barn, an early twentieth century corn crib, a milking barn (ca. 1925) and a 1935 processing building.

The later (1850) portion of the house is a two-story, five-bay, double pile gable-roofed Greek Revival structure. The exterior is sheathed in clapboard. The two interior brick chimneys are stuccoed above the roofline. Centered in the middle of the façade is a one-story gable front porch. The porch is supported by wooden stanchions connected by diagonal lattice, a devise recommended by A.J. Downing in his 1850 publication, *The Architecture of Country Houses*.⁶⁵ The double-leaf front door (grained to appear as golden oak) is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. All sash is six over six. The exterior features wide, eleven inch barge boards, six-inch-wide corner posts and raking eaves of exposed rafters and purlins. The house sits on a foundation of locally produced brick laid in running bond.

The interior fireplaces are located centrally between the front and rear rooms. The interior of the hallways are covered with flush horizontal sheathing. The nine inch baseboards appear to have been marbled, and the current owner is restoring these finishes. The simple handrail and ballusters of the interior stair are grained to resemble mahogany and all stair risers are marbled.

The parlor, located in the right front of the first floor has both original plastered walls and ceiling including a simple medallion consisting of four concentric rings. The mantle, the largest in the house, includes a scalloped mantle shelf and is marbled. The firebox and hearth are constructed of soapstone. The door into this room is double paneled and grained to resemble oak.

⁶⁵ A.J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1850) See plates 71 and 77.

The rear one and one-half story wing, which sits on fieldstone foundation piers, appears to have been constructed ca.1800.⁶⁶ Originally the ell was a free-standing structure with a hall and parlor plan and one centralized chimney. A boxed, winding, stair which accessed the second floor sleeping loft, was located in the southwestern corner. This portion of the structure was demolished in 1926. Despite several remodelings, significant features of this early section remain, including two double-panel doors, one board-and-batten door, flush board sheathing and ceilings, and simple, mitered window and door surrounds.

Outbuildings and Archaeological Resources:

1. Spring House ruins. The frame structure which covered the extant stone foundation existed as late as 1985, however an increasing state of disrepair necessitated its removal. It is thought that this building was constructed when the earlier portion of the house was completed, circa 1800. This is a contributing resource.
2. Barn. This early twentieth century frame structure appears to have been constructed with pit sawn lumber. The building has acquired numerous shed additions in the early to mid-twentieth century. The barn is covered in a standing-seam metal roof. The building is currently in a deteriorated state of repair and the current owners are attempting to stabilize it. This is a contributing resource.
3. Corn crib. This simple early twentieth-century framed structure is surrounded by broad overhangs and covered in a metal roof. The structure is in a poor state of repair. The building, however, is a contributing structure to the farmstead.
4. Milking Barn. This one-story, gambrel roofed structure was constructed ca. 1923. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. It contains stalls where the cows were milked and a repair shop located at the rear of the structure. The building is a contributing element of the farmstead.
5. Processing house. This one-story structure was constructed in 1942 as the processing house for the dairy farm. The structure is constructed of concrete masonry units and is three bays wide. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The building is a contributing element to the former dairy farmstead.

⁶⁶ The early tax records of Guilford County were destroyed by fire. Strong oral tradition and examination of the nails indicate that this structure was constructed circa 1800.

Evaluation and Justification:

The Elihu Mendenhall farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture as a rare and early example of a complex of farm structures in Guilford County. In order for a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history or a pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important. The Elihu Mendenhall farmstead, according to planners with Guilford County, is a rare surviving example of the switch from farms whose cash crops (tobacco and wheat) provided their primary income in the nineteenth century, to diversified farming which could yield a higher return in the first half of the twentieth century. Specifically the farmstead represents the diversification which occurred as prosperous farmers in the county added dairy operations to their agricultural pursuits. The farmstead is an unusually diverse and rich complex of outbuildings, which well represents a prosperous early to mid-twentieth century farm. As such, it is eligible for listing under criterion A.

The Elihu Mendenhall farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for associations with significant individuals. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 2) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. Elihu Mendenhall was a prominent leader in his community who was known to run both a successful tannery and farm. He and his second wife Abigail were also outspoken abolitionists who defied North Carolina law by openly teaching African-American's to read and write. And while it cannot be proven, it is likely that the Mendenhalls were part of the Underground Railroad which is widely believed to have been instigated at his cousin's house, Mendenhall Plantation, in nearby Jamestown. Elihu Mendenhall is also associated with the Deep Creek Friends Meeting, where he served as chairman of the building committee following the Civil War, and he served as a trustee of Guilford College (an institution founded by the Quaker Church). It is his house and not the church or college which is most representative of his accomplishments. This building alone best represents the accomplishments of this important Quaker leader.

The Elihu Mendenhall farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The farmhouse itself retains a very high degree of integrity. While the rear ell was altered in 1926 and a portion of the original structure was destroyed at that time,

the important and largely unaltered, Greek Revival structure (constructed circa 1850) remains one of Guilford County's most important antebellum structures. This farmhouse, together with the Nereus Mendenhall House and the Coffin-Robbins-Tilden House in Jamestown, is among the largest and most impressive antebellum Greek Revival houses to survive in the county. In plan and in elevation the house well represents a distinctive, austere, example of a prosperous, Quaker planter's dwelling in Piedmont, North Carolina.

The Elihu Mendenhall Farmstead is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for Information Potential. For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory and 2) the information must be considered important. The architectural components of these buildings are not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology.

Boundaries:

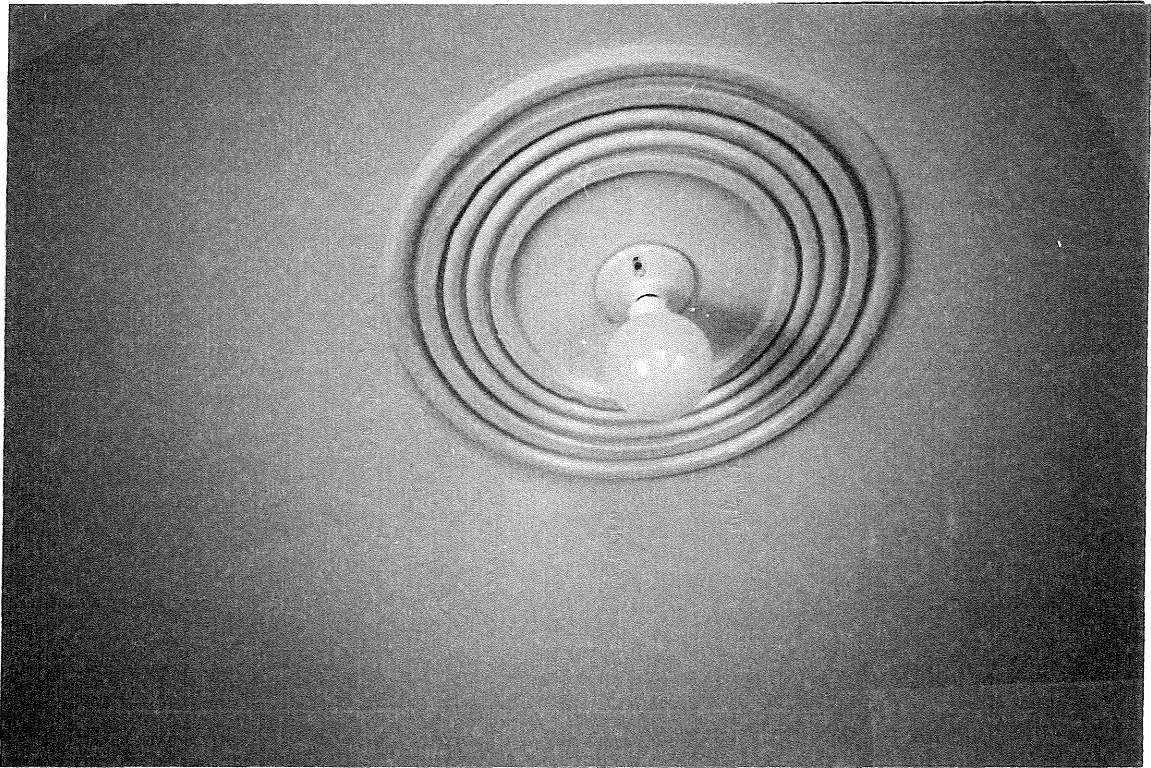
The Elihu Mendenhall farmstead boundaries include the entire 6.3 acres which the house, outbuildings, and archaeological resources occupy. The original acreage associated with the farm has been subdivided and developed with modern construction with the exception of the land within the recommended boundary. The boundary on the north side of the property, which abuts Skeet Club Road, follows the line of pavement so as to encompass the archaeological remains of the spring house. The boundary on the east, south and west follow the property lines.



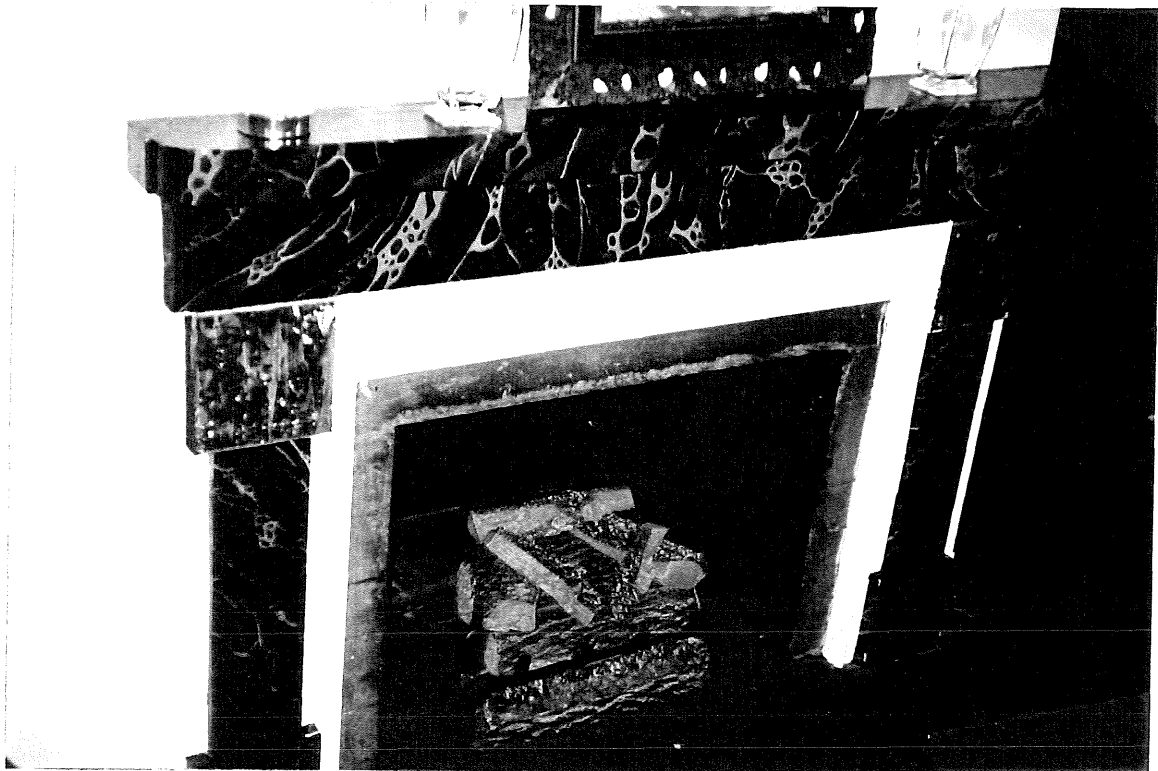
Elihu Mendenhall House



Elihu Mendenhall House - Rear ell



Ceiling Medallion in Parlor



Mantle in Parlor



Ruins of springhouse located just past pavement



Dairy Barn, pasteurizing building, main house



General Purpose Barn

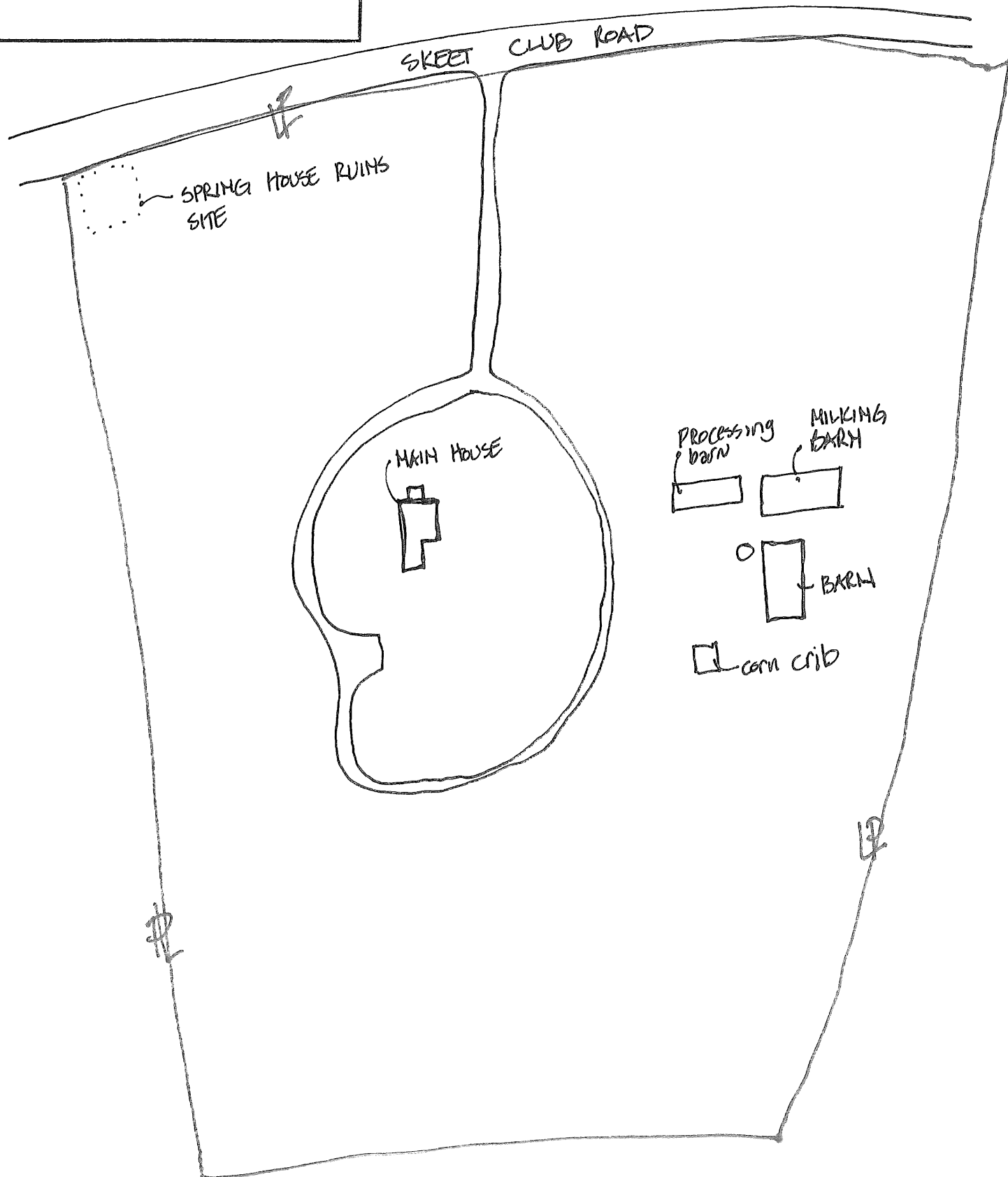


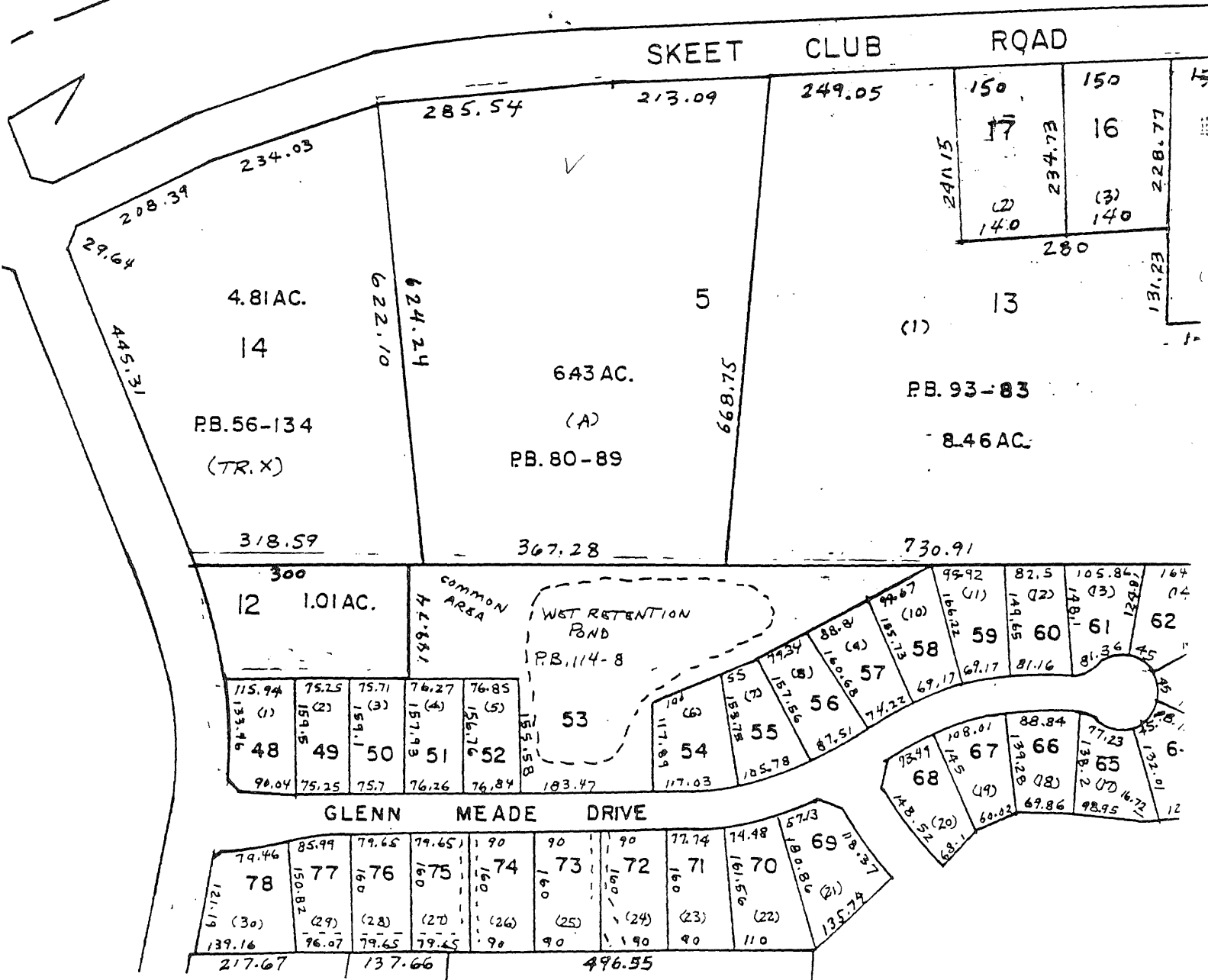
Barn and Corncrib



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

Elihu Mendenhall House
Site Map
NTS





NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

Elihu Mendenhall House
Proposed Boundaries

B. Properties Evaluated But Not Considered Eligible for The National Register of Historic Places

Property # 8. The (former) Lee Charles Farmstead

GF 444

Note: The Charles Farmstead, located on the north side of Skeet Club Road and Barrow Road was originally documented as part of this historic architectural resource survey. Since the inception of this survey, the house has been destroyed. See attached photographs.



Lee Charles Farmstead, ca. December, 2000



Lee Charles Farmstead, ca. October, 2001

***Property # 10
Haworth Farmstead***

Property # 10 is a farmstead which is comprised of a bungalow, a garage and corn crib, and a multipurpose barn. The property is currently approximately two acres, the original farmland having been subdivided for modern development. The house and garage/corn crib were constructed ca. 1915. The barn was constructed approximately ten years later.

The one-story gable-front bungalow is three bays wide and four bays deep. The front gable extends beyond the house to shelter a front porch. The porch is supported by battered wooden stanchions which rest on brick piers. The majority of the window sash is six over six.

The commodious barn is covered by a gambrel roof and includes an apparently original shed addition. There is evidence that there were doors on the three openings, however they have been removed. The building is sheathed in board-and-batten siding and a standing seam metal roof.

The one-story, framed garage is open on three sides. The building appears to have been constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The gable-front structure has parking for two vehicles separated by a small corn crib. The building is in a ruinous state.

The Hawworth Farmstead is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. In order for a property to be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important. Property A is a farmstead with three common building types located on the remaining acreage. Conversations with Ms. Julie Curry of the Guilford County Planning Department indicate that many early twentieth century farms still exist throughout rural Guilford County with their full coterie of outbuildings.

The Haworth Farmstead is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for its associations with significant individuals. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. There is no one associated with this farmstead who is significant on a local, state-wide, or national level.

The Haworth Farmstead is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture. For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity

and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. This farmstead does not qualify under these criterion. Both outbuildings are not remarkable and the bungalow as well as the modern "ranch-style" house, is the most common house type in Guilford County.

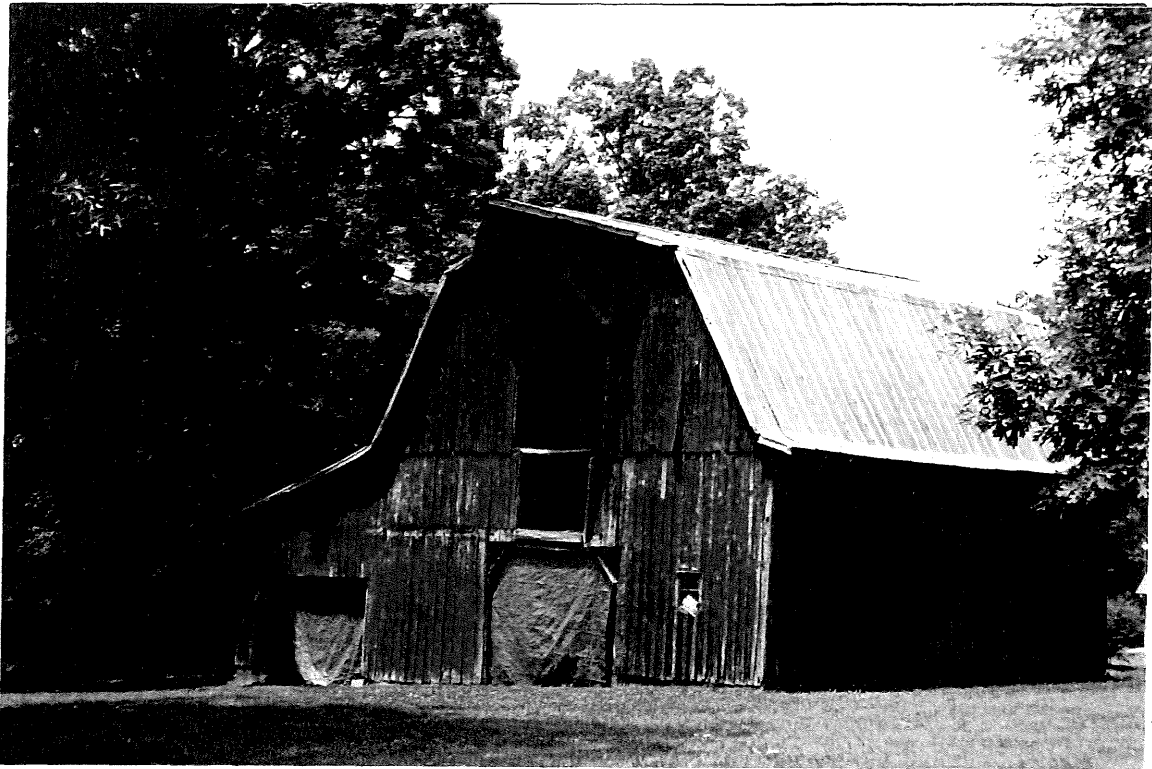
The Haworth Farmstead is not eligible under Criterion D. In order for a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory and 2) the information must be considered important. The architectural components of these buildings are not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology.



Haword Farstead: Residence



Haword Farmstead: Residence



Haword Farmstead: Barn



Haword Farmstead: Garage and Corncrib

***Property # 18:
Jarrett/Wall House***

This house was constructed ca. 1925 by Mr. Eugene Jarrett, owner of Jarrett's Stationary in High Point. The "Dutch Colonial" house was originally a "four-square" in plan, with four principle rooms on the first and second floors. The original house was three bays wide and two bays deep with one-story porches located on the (gambrel roof) gable ends. These porches were supported by Tuscan columns. The first floor of the structure is sheathed in brick and the second story (shed) dormer elevations, gable ends, and gable-end chimneys are stuccoed. Both the front and rear elevations are covered with a pent roof at the first floor level. Lunette windows are symmetrically located on either side of the chimneys at the gable ends. All original sash are six over six. A pedimented porch is located over the front door which projects from the pent roof supported by curvilinear brackets. A single-leaf six-panel front door with sidelights is centered on the front elevation.

The property, currently 15 acres, was once spread over 73 acres and was cultivated as a small farm by Mr Eugene Jarrett. Originally the "farmstead" housed both a barn, garage, log cabin (summer house and play house) chicken house and corn crib. The corn crib was demolished approximately twelve years ago and the chicken house was demolished in August of 2001.

The original porch on the north side of the structure was enclosed in 1987 and a one story addition (which houses an apartment) projecting further to the north added to the house in 1964. Discussions with the current owners and with Ms. Julie Curry of the Guilford County Planning and Development Department indicate that no known architect is associated with the structure.

The two-car, framed garage is a one and one-half story structure two bays wide and one bay deep covered with a splayed gambrel roof. An apartment is located on the second level of the garage, accessed by a staircase on the east side. A large lot for pets is located on the rear (north) side of the garage.

The log summer house or "play house" is one and one half stories, three bays deep and one bay wide with a chimney located at the south gable end. The gambrel roof is punctuated with a pedimented dormer with three windows symmetrically located on the front elevation. All sash is one over one. The original standing seam tin roofing was replaced in 1997 with asphalt shingle roofing. This structure, which was constructed two years prior to the residence, originally sat where the current lot for pets is located, immediately behind the garage. It was moved to this site when the house was constructed.

Evaluation and Justification:

The Jarrett/Wall house is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. In order for a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important. While this Colonial Revival House is a substantial example of a suburban house with two interesting (and noncontributing) structures, it has been substantially altered with the enclosure of one side porch, with additions and it does not appear to be associated with any specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trends that make a significant contribution to the development of a community. By contrast, both the cities of Greensboro and High Point have substantial early twentieth century suburban developments, many of which have been designed by nationally and locally prominent architects and which retain their integrity.

The Jarrett/Wall house is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for its associations with significant individuals. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with persons individually significant within a historic context; 2) is normally associated with a persons productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. Mr. Jarrett, the original owner of this house who owned a local stationary shop, does not qualify under these criterion .

The Jarrett/Wall house is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture. For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Guilford County has an abundance of Colonial Revival Houses designed by nationally prominent and locally significant architects.⁶⁷ This property is not among this inventory.

⁶⁷ Both the cities of Greensboro and High Point have an unusually large number of Colonial Revival houses due to the prosperity resulting from the growth of the furniture, textile and insurance industries in the first quarter of the twentieth centuries. These include residences designed by Charles Barton Keen of Philadelphia, who had come to North Carolina to design the village of "Reynolda" for Mrs. Richard Joshua Reynolds in nearby Winston-Salem in 1914, residences by architects A. Raymond Ellis of New York City, Charles C. Hartman and William Holeyman. See *Greensboro: An Architectural Record* by Marvin A. Brown (Preservation Greensboro, Inc., 1995) 78-102.

The Jarrett/Wall house is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for Information Potential. For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory and 2) the information must be considered important. The architectural components of these buildings are not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology.



Jarrett/Wall Residence



Jarrett/Wall Residence



Summerhouse
Jarrett/Wall House



Garage
Jarrett/Wall House

Property # 28

Dixon's Automobile Service Station (currently "Dixon's Produce")

This structure, located on the east side of Old US 311 near the intersection of (new) US 311, was constructed ca. 1935. The building was originally a gasoline station and an automobile service station. It was built by John Ray Dixon, who operated the automobile service station from 1940 through 1967. The building then served as an automobile parts salvage yard run by Mr. Dixon's son until 1993, when his granddaughter opened a produce stand in the front section of the building, augmenting the family's income in the spring, summer and fall.

The brick building is three bays wide and three bays deep. One dormer projects from the front elevation and there is a window located in the gable in the canopy. While these windows have been boarded up, the original (damaged) sash exists in both of these openings. All original sash appears to have been six over six.

The current front door (the original has been replaced) is surrounded by two large windows and surmounted by a double transom. The sash have been removed and replaced by plywood infill. The wooden columns which supported the canopy have also been replaced with (stock) metal pipes.

The northern (side) elevation originally had three windows, however the sash has been removed and the windows have been infilled with plywood. The southern elevation has the original garage door opening and two windows which lit the garage. The original garage door and the windows have been removed and boarded over. The original window located at the second level in the gable end is extant.

The rear of the building exhibits a number of framed one-story and shed additions which were constructed between 1946 and 1957, including a shed dormer sheltering a staircase to the second level which served as automobile parts storage. The building is in a state of disrepair.

Evaluation and Justification:

The Dixon Automobile Service Station is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history or a pattern of events of historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important. The Dixon Automobile Service Station is not a particularly early example of automobile service stations in Guilford County. Conversations with Guilford County planners have revealed that earlier examples of this building type exist in numerous locations county-wide. The building is not associated

with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the community.

The Dixon Automobile Service Station is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for its associations with significant individuals. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with persons individually significant within a historic context; 2) is normally associated with a persons productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. The Dixon Automobile Service Station is not associated with any persons of local, statewide or national significance.

The Dixon Automobile Service Station is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture. For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Dixon Automobile Service Station does not satisfy any of these conditions.

The Dixon Automobile Service Station is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for Information Potential. For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory and 2) the information must be considered important. The architectural components of this building are not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology.



Dixon's Produce



Dixon's Produce



Dixon's Produce

C. Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation.

- Building 1. One-story, frame, three bays wide and covered in a side-gable roof. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 2. One-story, frame, three bays wide and covered in a gable-end pitched roof. This building, originally recorded in November, 2000, was demolished in summer, 2001.
- Building 3. Minimal traditional.⁶⁸ Lacks historical or architectural significance. This building was demolished in summer, 2001.
- Building 4. One and one-half story, brick bungalow three bays wide by three bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 5. One and one-half story frame bungalow three bays wide and three bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 6. One and one-half story frame commercial building circa 1945 with a Large brick addition circa 1970. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 7. One-story, frame, cottage. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 9. Two-story frame house three bays wide and three bays deep with one-story Additions at the gable ends. Two-story portico supported by modified square doric columns. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 11. One-story side-gable frame dwelling. Three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 12. One-story frame dwelling covered by a hip roof. Three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 13. Two-story concrete masonry unit commercial building (circa 1946). Two bays wide and four bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 14. One-story frame dwelling. Three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural importance.

⁶⁸ Minimal traditional refers to houses built between 1930 and 1955. These houses are usually one or one and one-half stories tall and have moderately to low pitched gable roofs. They sometimes have projecting front gables and generally eschew decorative details. See Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Knoph, 1986) 477-478.

- Building 15. One and one-half story frame bungalow three bays wide and three bays deep. The one-story front porch is supported by battered wooden columns resting on brick piers. Lacks historic or architectural importance.
- Building 16. One-story gable front frame house. Two bays wide and three bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 17. One-story side and front gable frame house. Three bays wide by two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 19. One-story side-gable brick house. Three bays wide and three bays deep. Front porch covered by asymmetrical gable roof penetrated by chimney. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 20. One-story side-gable brick house. Three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 21. One story brick house with large, modern two-story rear additions. Three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 22. One-story three bay wide frame cottage. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 23. One-story three bay wide brick cottage. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 24. One-story frame side-gable cottage, three bays wide and two bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 25. One-story frame side-gable cottage in ruinous condition. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 26. One-story frame side and front gable cottage, four bays across and three bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 27. One-story frame side-gable cottage, three bays wide and three bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural significance.
- Building 29. One-story frame side-gable cottage, three bays wide and three bays deep. Lacks historical or architectural interest.

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: Widening of North Main Street from north of US 311 to Skeet Club Road and Skeet Club Road from North Main Street to west of Eastchester Drive (NC 68).

On April 10, 2000, representatives of the:

- XX North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- XX North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

Reviewed the subject project at:

- A scoping meeting
- XX Photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed:

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.
- XX There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- There are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as 1-7, 9, 11-17, 19-23 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- XX There are no National Register-listed properties located within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

[Signature] 4/10/2000
 Representative, NCDOT Date

[Signature] 4/24/00
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

[Signature] 4/10/2000
 Representative, SHPO Date

[Signature] 4/23/00
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

TIP # U-3615

Federal Aid # STP-1820(2)

County GUILFORD

CONCURRENCE FORM
FOR
PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Brief Project Description

Improvements to North Main Street from North of US 311 to
Street Club Road

On July 7, 2000, representatives of the

North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
 Other

reviewed the subject project at

A scoping meeting

Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation

Other

All parties present agreed

there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.

there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.

there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.

there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

there are no historic properties affected by this project.

Signed:

[Signature]
Representative, NCDOT

7/7/2000
Date

Michael C Dawson
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

7/10/00
Date

[Signature]
Representative, SHPO

7/7/00
Date

David Wood
State Historic Preservation Officer

7/13/00
Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.



Property # 1



Property #2



Property # 3



Property # 4



Property # 5



Property # 6



Property # 7.



Property # 9



Property # 11



Property # 12



Property # 13



Property # 14



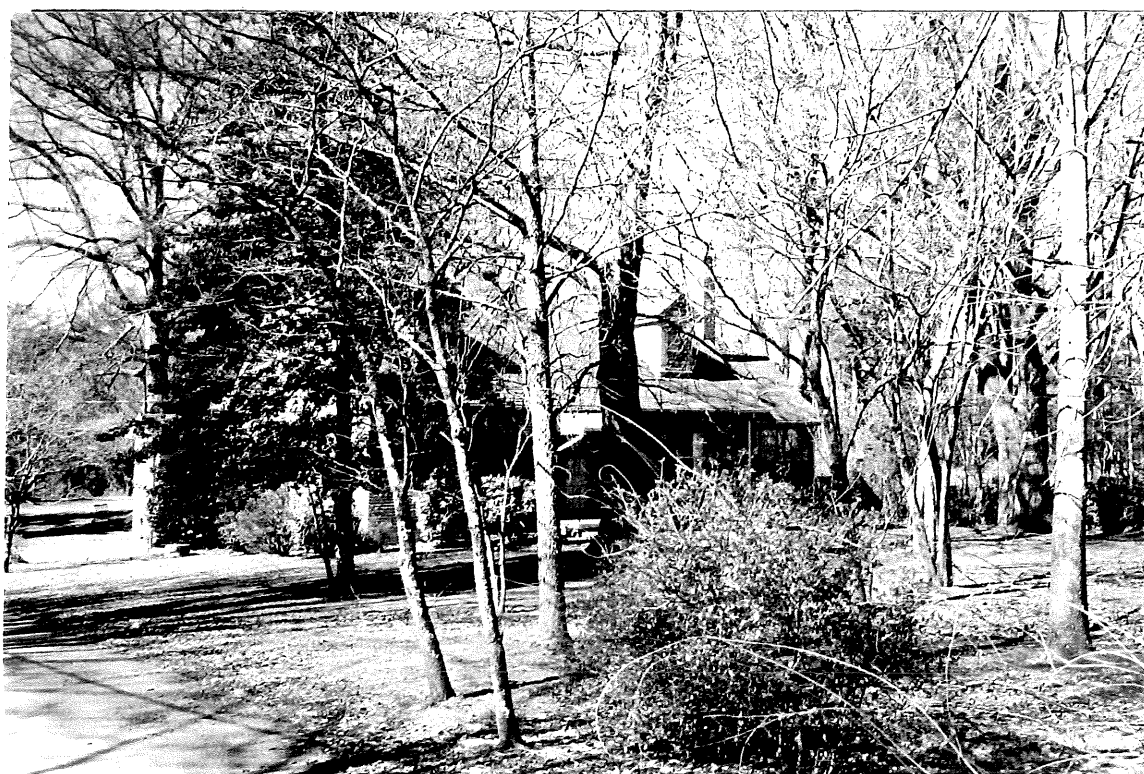
Property 15



Property 16, 17



Property # 19



Property # 20



Property # 21



Property # 22



Property # 23



Property # 24



Property # 25



Property # 26



Property # 27



Property # 29

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